

IMPERIAL STATUTES

RELATING TO

LABRADOR

SINCE THE BRITISH CONQUEST OF CANADA, IN 1763.

Definitive Treaty of Peace signed at Paris 10th February 1763, by which the whole of Canada or New France, with the exception of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, was ceded by the French to Great Britain.

By Royal Proclamation 7th October, 1763, all the coast of Labrador from the river St. John to Hudson's Strait, with the island of Anticosti, Madeline, and all the other small islands lying on the said coast, were placed under the care and inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland.

By the Act commonly known as the Quebec Act, 14 George III, Cap. 83, Section 1, 1774, all such territories, islands and countries as had since the 1st October, 1763, been made part of the Government of Newfoundland, were annexed to, and made part and parcel of the Province of Quebec.

By an Act passed in the 49th year of the reign of George III, Cap. 27, A.D. 1808, Section 14, it is enacted that the coast of Labrador from the River St. John to Hudson's Strait, with the islands of Anticosti and other small islands annexed to the Government of Newfoundland by the proclamation of 7th October, 1763 (except the islands of Madeline, shall be separated from

Lower Canada, and be transferred to Newfoundland. By an Act passed in the 5th year of the reign of George IV, Cap. 67, Section 18 (1824), the Government of Newfoundland is empowered to create a Court of Civil Jurisdiction, at any such parts or places on the coast of Labrador, as have been re-annexed.

By an Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of George IV, Cap. 59, Section 9 (1825), it is enacted that so much of the coast of Labrador as lies westward of a line to be drawn due north and south from the Bay of Hareford of Anse-au-Loup, inclusive, as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude, with the island of Anticosti and all other islands adjacent to the said coast, shall be re-annexed to Lower Canada.

"Royal Letters Patent," 28th March, 1876, define Newfoundland's jurisdiction in Labrador as follows:—

"The coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson's Strait to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse-au-Loup, on the said coast to the 52nd degree of north latitude, and all the islands adjacent to that part of the said coast of Labrador."

(See Journal of the House of Assembly, Newfoundland, 1877.)

(Signed) J. JOHNSTON.

12th July, 1880.

Note.—See Memorandum 10th June, 1880, with Map, by John Johnston, Esquire, the present most of the islands, appended to O. G. 24th November, 1880.—G. L. H.

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IMPERIAL STATUTES

RELATING TO

LABRADOR

SINCE THE BRITISH CONQUEST OF CANADA, IN 1760.

Definitive Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, 10th February, 1763, by which the whole of Canada or New France, with the exception of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, was ceded by the French to Great Britain.

By Royal Proclamation, 7th October, 1763, all the coast of Labrador, from the river St. John to Hudson's Strait, with the Island of Anticosti, Madeleine, and all the other small islands lying on the said coast, were placed under the care and inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland.

By the Act commonly known as the Quebec Act, 14 George III, Cap. 83, Section 1, 1774, all such territories, islands and countries, as had since the 7th October, 1763, been made part of the Government of Newfoundland, were annexed to, and made part and parcel of the Province of Quebec.

By an Act passed in the 49th year of the reign of George III, Cap. 27, A.D. 1809, Section 14, it is enacted that the coast of Labrador, from the River St. John to Hudson's Strait, with the Island of Anticosti and all other small islands annexed to the Government of Newfoundland by the proclamation of 7th October, 1763 (except the Islands of Madeleine), shall be separated from Lower Canada, and be re-annexed to Newfoundland.

By an Act passed in the 5th year of the reign of George IV, Cap. 67, Section 18 (1824), the Government of Newfoundland is empowered to institute a Court of Civil Jurisdiction, at any such parts or places on the coast of Labrador, as have been re-annexed to Newfoundland.

By an Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of George IV, Cap. 59, Section 9 (1825), it is enacted that so much of the coast of Labrador as lies westward of a line to be drawn due north and south from the Bay or Harbour of Anse Sablon, inclusive, as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude, with the Island of Anticosti and all other islands adjacent to the said coast, shall be re-annexed to Lower Canada.

"Royal Letters Patent," 28th March, 1876, define Newfoundland's jurisdiction in Labrador as follows:—

"The coast of Labrador, from the entrance of Hudson's Strait to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon, on the said coast, to the 52nd degree of north latitude, and all the islands adjacent to that part of the said coast of Labrador."

(See Journal of the House of Assembly, Newfoundland, 1877.)

(Signed) J. JOHNSTON.

12th July, 1889.

NOTE.—See Memorandum 10th June, 1889, with Map, by John Johnston, Geographer of the Department of the Interior, appended to O. C. 27th November, 1889.—G.F.B.

Date Due

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